

# UNITED STATES MOST DRUG AFFLICTED OF NATIONS

## DR. WILEY'S FAMOUS LIST OF DRUGGED MEDICINES.

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### Cocaine Bearing Medicines and Drinks.

Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder.  
Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure  
Crown Catarrh Powder  
Tucker's Asthma Specific  
Koca Nola  
Celery Cola  
Wiscola

Pillsbury's Koke  
Kola-Ade  
Kos-Kola  
Cafe-Cola  
Koke  
Coca-Bola  
Tobacco Bullies  
Wonder Workers

### Morphine Bearing Medicines.

Dr. Fowler's Strawberry and Pepsin Mixture  
Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup  
Habitina  
Dr. Fenner's Cough Cold Syrup  
Prof. Hoff's Consumption Cure.  
Dr. Moffett's Teething, Teething Powders  
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup  
Jackson's Magic Balsam  
Van Totta's Cough Pectoral  
Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup  
Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Pastilles  
Pastilles Panerai  
Dr. Fahey's Pepsin Anodyne Compound

Dr. Miller's Anodyne for Babies  
Kohler's One-Night Cough Cure  
Hooper's Anodyne, the Infants' Friend  
Dr. James's Soothing Syrup Cordial  
Yonkerman's Consumption Cure  
Shiloh's Cure  
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam  
Jadway's Elixir for Infants  
Anrikamnia and Codein Tablets  
Ammonal with Codein and Camphor  
Royal Headache Tablets  
Sal-Codeia Bel  
Children's Comfort  
Kopp's Baby's Friend  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup  
Gooch's Mexican Consumption Cure  
Dr. Grove's Anodyne for Infants

### Cannabis Indica Bearing Medicines.

Victor Infant Relief  
Piso's Cure, a remedy for Coughs and Colds

### Chloral Bearing Medicines.

Davis's Asthma Remedy  
Acker's English Remedy  
Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges

than by resorting to crooks. The widespread use of cocaine in the comparatively short period of time since its discovery," says Dr. Towns, "has been brought about by patent preparations containing small quantities of it."

During its first few years cocaine addiction spread through the wide sale of "catarrh cures," which contained from 2 to 4 per cent. of cocaine. These "cures," according to Samuel Hopkins Adams in *Collier's Weekly*, were "Dr. Birney's Catarrh Cure," "Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure," "Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder," and "Crown Catarrh Powder." Not only did these "cures" introduce many persons into depths of cocaine addiction, but they pointed the way to a method of taking cocaine easier than by hypodermic.

For a time it became the practice to fill with the "cure" a small bottle through the cork of which had been inserted two tubes, one of which was placed in the mouth and the other in the nostril; a puff from the mouth did the rest. Later it became the custom to sprinkle the "cure" on the back of the hand and either to touch it to the tongue or to sniff it onto the mucous membrane of the nostrils. Thus the deadliest of vices became the simplest to begin.

Among the thousands who contracted cocaine addiction through the innocent

purchase of a patent medicine was Mrs. Anna C. Meyers, who was prominent socially in Chicago and in 1893 was a member of the board of managers of the Chicago World's Fair. In a confession detailing the career of crime into which cocaine plunged her Mrs. Meyers says: "I used to get the little boxes of the drug and call it 'my baby' and 'my only friend'; cry over it and laugh and dance like an insane person."

It is asserted that 25 per cent. of America's drug addicts learned their vice in a doctor's office. Hundreds of disreputable physicians make a practice of giving morphine promiscuously for their patients' aches, out of their offices issuing a constant procession of young drug addicts. "Not more than 10 per cent. of all the drug addicts have any incurable disease that would justify further use of the drug," says Dr. Towns. The use of drugs has crept into colleges, where students take them to counteract the effects of overwork; they have crept into the army, where soldiers take them to counteract the effects of underwork. "Many great writers—to use a current critical phrase," says Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., "begin the use of cocaine that they may whip their inventiveness to action."

Walters in restaurants use drugs to quicken their memory. It has been estimated that 15 per cent. of all the medical men in the United States are

drug addicts. "One-half of all my patients are physicians," says Dr. Towns, who has a bill now pending at Albany, introduced by Senator John J. Boylan, barring all drug addicted physicians from practice. School children, even at the ages of 7 and 8, are offered cocaine and heroin by peddlers about public school buildings. The Hull House campaign of 1905 started with the discovery that certain negroes in Chicago were stopping school children on the sidewalks and selling them a penny box of the deadliest habit forming drug in the world and asking them to "tell all their little friends about it."

In that section of civilized society known as the underworld cocaine addiction is practically universal. Under its influence are most of the daring crimes committed. "Most of the attacks upon white women of the South," says Dr. Christopher Koch, "are the direct result of a cocaine crazed negro brain." Thousands of dingy hovels are scattered through the negro sections of Southern cities where "snuff" is retailed in dime boxes through back doors which are prevented by chains from opening more than three inches.

District Attorney St. Clair estimates that in New Orleans alone there are 25,000 negro cocaine addicts who patronize these joints. Overseers of Southern labor have been known to put cocaine into their rations in order to get more work out of them.

As a result of the wide cocaine addiction among negroes in the South August Brumh cites figures to show that the negro race, which forms 10.7 per cent. of the nation's population, commits 37.12 per cent. of the murders. J. Edgar Brown of Chicago is authority for the statement that the murder rate of Germany is three per 1,000,000 inhabitants and of Canada five per 1,000,000. Here are the 1911 murder rates of six Southern cities: Memphis, Tenn., 634 per 1,000,000; Charleston, S. C., 423; Savannah, Ga., 378; Nashville, Tenn., 353; Atlanta, Ga., 298; New Orleans, 241; Manhattan and The Bronx, 69.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's anti-drug campaign will concern itself first with the passage of necessary Federal and State legislation, for present State legislation is practically nil and there is no Federal legislation, save in the case of the opium traffic which, instead of being killed thereby, has been increased it is asserted. This anti-opium legislation which went into effect on February 9, 1909, prohibited the importation of any opium into the United States except for medicinal purposes. It caused the ancient secret of making smoking opium to be brought to the United States from China and tons of opium imported "for medicinal purposes" was cooked into smoking opium here.

The opium poppy began to be grown in California; licenses were taken out under the act of 1890 for the American manufacture of smoking opium, and smoking opium actually began to be exported. Meanwhile the Government is losing \$1,500,000 annually in opium duties, while ten big firms are importing 500,000 pounds of crude opium a year "for medicinal purposes" and selling it in 500 pound lots to any one who can show anything like a druggist's order.

Increases in duties in both the Payne and the Underwood tariff are the Government's only other anti-drug steps. The Underwood bill, on October 3, 1913, made these increases over the Payne tariff. Crude opium imported for medicinal purposes, \$1.50 to \$3 a pound; dried opium imported for medicinal purposes, \$2 to \$4 a pound; morphine and its derivatives, heroin and codeine, \$1.50 to \$3 an ounce; cocaine, \$1.50 to \$2 an ounce; coca leaves, 5 cents to 10 cents a pound.

The effect of a tariff increase in abating the importation of these drugs may be seen in these figures: The Payne tariff on August 5, 1909, raised the duty on cocaine from 25 per cent. ad valorem to \$1.50 an ounce, and the cocaine import jumped from 32,272 ounces in 1909 to 54,560 ounces in 1910. It took coca leaves off the free list and imposed a duty of 5 cents a pound, and the coca import jumped from 708,346 pounds in 1910 to 1,226,713 pounds in 1911.

Once inside the country the Government exercises no more supervision over these deadly habit forming drugs (excepting opium) than over peacock plumes or frankfurters.

It is in the New York Legislature that Mrs. Vanderbilt's nationwide struggle to exterminate the vice of drug addiction is already opening. Ernest K. Coulter of 2 Rector street has left in the hands of Edward J. McFadden, in charge of New York city legislation at Albany, Mrs. Vanderbilt's bill practically prohibiting the sale of cocaine, heroin and morphine.

In New York city there is practically no restraint upon the commerce in habit forming drugs; as a result "there are ten deadly drug cases to one of alcoholism," says Dr. Jackson R. Campbell of 253 West 136th street, for twenty-seven years a physician in the Department of Correction. If the drug addict desires to inconvenience himself enough to obey the Penal Code (which requires a physician's prescription, which shall be used only once) he may have printed the stationery of a theoretical physician residing in Walla Walla and may write thereupon his own drug prescriptions. Or he may go to any one of 200 disreputable doctors in New York city who will write him a drug prescription for 25 cents.

Dr. Abraham Glickstein, now in the Atlanta penitentiary, was one of these disreputable physicians. He not only wrote drug prescriptions, but filled them himself. He bought 9,300 ounces of cocaine between December 9, 1910, and January 30, 1913, although thousands of doctors use less than one ounce in a lifetime. But this was perfectly legal; it was Dr. Glickstein's opium indiscretions which sent him to the Federal penitentiary. Assistant District Attorney Floyd Wilmut has under present surveillance a West Side doctor who has 200 legal customers to whom he sells legally thirty-one half grain tablets of cocaine for 50 cents.

Usually, however, drug addicts do not bother about what the Penal Code says. As far back as February 21, 1910, Presi-

dent Taft quoted Dr. Hamilton Wright of Maine, a member of the International Opium Commission, in a message to Congress which declared that 1,000 ounces of cocaine were sold illegally every month along Mott street alone; a grain is a dose and 1,000 illegal ounces is 180,000 illegal doses. The difficulty of getting trustworthy witnesses and the necessity of awaiting analysis of the contraband drug at each trial has made conviction so difficult as to bring to New York city's drug peddlers a sort of prosperous and prudent safety.

Indeed, peddlers of heroin—cheaper than cocaine and three times as deadly as morphine—are immune from arrest in Manhattan and The Bronx and will be until the word "heroin" is written into Section 1552 of the Penal Code. One druggist was recently found in Manhattan who bought heroin tablets in 25,000 lots. "There is one district in the Harlem prison territory," says Dr. Campbell, "where I have good reason to believe there are 1,000 victims of drugs, chiefly heroin." Dr. Campbell adds: "Alcoholics are all broken down men and women of middle age and past; but the victims of heroin are all youthful. \* \* \* With the young a habit ten days old will weaken all their sensibilities and turn them into criminals, no matter how well they have been reared."

If it had been as easy for citizens of the United States to catch the mumps as it has been to contract the deadliest drug habit in the world the Federal Government would have acted long before it became necessary for Mrs. Vanderbilt to start her anti-drug campaign. Not until last year did the House pass a measure (the Senate has not acted on it yet) requiring every person who distributes coca leaves to register his name with the collector of internal revenue and to pay a tax of a dollar a year; further, prohibiting the selling of cocaine except on a purchaser's order to be kept for two years, accessible to Federal and State authorities. Any unregistered person transporting cocaine from State to State or having it in his possession is made liable to a \$2,000 fine or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

The same bill furthermore prohibits the export of opium, raises the internal revenue tax on smoking opium from \$10

## COCAINE'S DEADLY ACTION.

The following experience shows the deadliness of the drug cocaine. Cocaine addicts who use the needle often consume twenty grains of the drug daily; this records the effect of one grain on a man who had never taken it before. It was an experiment performed by Dr. J. Howell Way, recorded in the *Medical News* of 1888 and widely quoted at that time. It was an open question among doctors then as to whether cocaine was or was not dangerous.

At 6 P. M. I injected one-quarter grain of Squibb's cocaine under the skin of my forearm. No result ensuing, the injection was repeated in fifteen minutes. At 6:30 P. M., general symptoms not having appeared, one-half grain was taken, making one grain within half an hour. In ten minutes, systematic effects began: I became restless, respirations 30, shallow and sighing; pulse 120; had aphasia and increasing precordial oppression.

It is now 6:50 P. M. Twenty minutes have elapsed since taking the half grain injection. My pupils are dilating slowly; mental faculties perfectly clear and collected; no pain in head or other part of body; respirations reduced to normal frequency, but very shallow and sighing; pulse 140, quick, feeble and barely perceptible at wrist.

7:20 P. M.—My condition was almost that of collapse. Mental faculties perfectly clear and natural; pupils widely dilated; mouth dry and a sensation as of the presence of a foreign body in the pharynx; respirations shallow, sighing, and reduced to 11 per minute; pulse elevated to 180, very feeble, fluttering and extinct at wrist; extremities cold; body was warm to the touch, but my own sensations were those of intense cold.

A sense of impending dissolution came over me—not a feeling of fear but a conviction that my physical condition was such that death was almost inevitable. My mind remained perfectly clear.

At 7:30 P. M. my condition was worse and myself and my attendants were momentarily expecting my death. My extremities seemed to lose all power of either motion or sensation. I struggled against this with all my will power and would call for frequent doses of ammonia which would give me (so it seemed) sufficient strength to move. Respirations now only 9 per minute and exceedingly shallow; carotid pulse faintly beating at 200; radial pulse entirely imperceptible, and no impulse of heart felt on palpitation. Mind still clear. Suffered no pain.

Remained in this state for about half an hour, during which, in addition to frequent small doses of ammonia and digitalis, I inhaled three drops of nitrate of amyl. A marked improvement in the cardiac action was now noted. Respirations increased to 14 per minute, pupils contracted to normal and skin became moist and warm. At 10 P. M., the radial pulse returned, was full and reduced to 140. Respirations were of normal frequency and of almost normal vigor. Improvement continued. At 11 P. M., respirations normal, pulse 120. Suffered at this time from a dull, aching pain in lumbar region of spine and sense of great weakness and prostration.

At 1 A. M. was entirely well save the feeling of exhaustion, naturally following so great a derangement of the natural functions. Was now removed to my room and slept soundly until 8 A. M. During the day I suffered very much annoyance from the very dry state of my pharynx and also from muscular weakness. Both these inconveniences disappeared during the following night.

to \$200 a pound and raises the bond required of the manufacturers from \$5,000 to \$100,000, besides providing a minimum fine of \$10,000 and minimum imprisonment of five years for violations. Whether this legislation will abate the commerce in habit forming drugs remains to be seen.

China was unable to control its notorious commerce in opium until the other nations of the world stopped sending her opium. Its efforts began in 1729, but met with no success until September 20, 1906, when China forbade the importation of opium from its non-treaty nations. In 1907 its treaty nations formed the International Opium Commission, to lessen their opium exports to China; Japan and the United States (in the Philippines) stopped their exports at once and India agreed to reduce its export by 5,100 chests a year. With its opium imports cut off at their source, China prohibited poppy planting within its own borders after January 27, 1911, prohibited inter-provincial traffic in opium after July 30,

1911, and prohibited opium smoking after January 1, 1912.

As far back as 1909 Dr. Hamilton Wright submitted figures to Secretary Knox showing that the United States was even then consuming as large a amount of habit forming drugs per capita as China. "Nor can there be any regulation of the traffic," says Dr. Towns, "until there is Government monopoly. Indeed there can be none and there is cooperation of all the Governments of the world."

South America, Germany, the West Indies, China, India, Java and Ceylon today are pouring their habit forming products into the United States without restraint. Druggists, doctors, saloon keepers, Chinese, poolroom owners and street peddlers are distributing them freely to a decaying population of drug addicts which as far back as 1911 was estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at 4,000,000.

It is one of the greatest modern tragedies in history that Mrs. Vanderbilt began one morning in January

## Madame De Mumm, Charming and Talented Wife of Champagne King of France



Madame De Mumm is considered by many the most beautiful woman in society in Paris.

## She Won First Prize With Dog Three Years Older Than Herself



Little Miss Dorothy Lutton, with "Little Clayton Queen," won the ribbon for the first prize in the children's class at the American Pomeranian Club show at the Waldorf on Jan. 30. The dog is nearly six years old and three years older than its owner. Miss Lutton aroused enthusiastic admiration in the manner in which she sent the dog through its paces.